

# Fibronectin Is More Active than Fibrin or Fibrinogen in Promoting *Staphylococcus aureus* Adherence to Inserted Intravascular Catheters

Pierre Vaudaux, Didier Pittet, André Haeberli, Peter G. Lerch, Jean-Jacques Morgenthaler, Richard A. Proctor, Francis A. Waldvogel, and Daniel P. Lew

Division of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital, Geneva, and Thrombosis Research Laboratory, University Hospital and Central Laboratory, Blood Transfusion Service Swiss Red Cross, Bern, Switzerland; Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of Wisconsin, Madison

To further define the role of fibrin(ogen) and fibronectin in *Staphylococcus aureus* adherence to central venous catheters, the amount, chemical integrity, and biologic activity of these proteins adsorbed on lines inserted in hospitalized patients were prospectively studied. Polyurethane cannulas promoted a significantly lower adherence of *S. aureus* than polyvinyl chloride ( $P < .01$ ) or Hickman ( $P < .001$ ) cannulas and contained the lowest amount of immunologically assayed fibronectin but not of fibrin(ogen). Fibrinogen showed an extensive loss of adherence-promoting activity on inserted cannulas, which was related to its proteolytic breakdown, as detected by SDS-PAGE and immunoblots with antifibrinogen antibodies and confirmed by in vitro studies with purified protein fragments. In contrast, either intact or fragmented fibronectin, although present in much lower amounts than fibrin(ogen), could actively promote *S. aureus* adherence onto intravenous catheters.

Microbial colonization of intravascular devices is an important source of nosocomial infection and sepsis [1, 2]. Such device-related infections are frequently due to staphylococci and represent a major risk to the patients receiving intravenous (iv) therapy [1, 2]. Several factors may explain the frequent colonization of iv devices by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, or other species of coagulase-negative staphylococci: First, the presence of a transcatheter cannula wound allowing skin microorganisms to migrate across the skin barrier [1, 2]; second, the microbial production of mucoid exopolymers enhancing the stickiness of colonizing organisms [3–6]; and third, the presence of plasma proteins adsorbed on iv devices, which might selectively promote staphylococcal attachment to their surfaces [7–10].

We have reported that plasma proteins deposited on various categories of iv catheters removed from patients played a significant role in staphylococcal adherence [11]. Clinical isolates of *S. aureus* were more strongly promoted for adherence by cannula-adsorbed plasma proteins than clinical isolates of *S. epidermidis* [11]. This observation was explained in part by the more frequent occurrence of clinical [8, 12, 13] and laboratory [14–23] isolates of *S. aureus* than

of *S. epidermidis* on surface determinants recognizing some major plasma or matrix proteins, such as fibronectin [8, 10–12, 14–18], fibrinogen [9, 16, 19–21], collagen [13, 17], laminin [8, 17, 22], or vitronectin [23]. Each of these individual proteins is known to promote staphylococcal adherence when adsorbed in vitro on polymeric surfaces [8–10]. In our in vivo study, we also found that on cannulas inserted in patients, most of the adherence-promoting activity was mediated via surface-bound fibronectin and fibrinogen or fibrin [11]. However, the respective roles of each of these protein components in staphylococcal adherence could not be precisely evaluated [11].

The objectives of this study were to quantify the respective content of surface-bound fibronectin versus fibrinogen/fibrin on inserted catheters and to define the role played by each of these proteins in the bacterial attachment process in vivo.

## Materials and Methods

**Collection of catheters.** iv catheters from adult inpatients attending the Clinique Médicale Thérapeutique at Geneva University Hospital were consecutively removed for a 3-month period by a team of 2 trained nurses. We followed a previously described [11] protocol to collect clinical and laboratory data from each patient, except that only central and peripherally inserted central venous catheters were evaluated. A total of 65 central catheters inserted for an average of 9–11 days was collected. Inserted cannulas were 14 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) long lines (14-gauge Drum-Cartridge [Abbott, Sligo, Ireland] and 16-gauge Intracath [Deseret, Sandy, UT]) and 51 16-gauge polyurethane (PUR) catheters of three different types. Twenty cannulas were Vialon (PUR-V; Deseret), 18 were Cavafix (PUR-C, Certo; B. Braun Melsungen Neuhausen, Germany), and 13 were

Received 19 May 1992; revised 8 September 1992.

Presented in part: 30th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy Atlanta, October 1990, (abstract 25).

Grant support: Swiss National Research Foundation (32.30161.90, 31.26500.89); National Institutes of Health (AI-16881).

Reprints or correspondence: Dr. Pierre Vaudaux, Division of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland.

The Journal of Infectious Diseases 1993;167:633–41  
© 1993 by The University of Chicago. All rights reserved.  
0022-1899/93/6703-0017\$01.00

Seldiflex (PUR-S; Plastimed, Saint-Leu, France). In addition, 15 previously inserted Hickman 9.6-French single lumen cannulas (Evermed, Cranston, RI) were collected from outpatients of the Oncology Unit of our hospital. There was no significant difference between PVC and PUR cannulas in the average duration of insertion. Similar proportions of iv catheters have been used for administering antimicrobial therapy, blood products, anticoagulants, or total parenteral nutrition in PVC and PUR cannula groups. The major reason for catheter removal was the end of iv therapy. When catheter-associated infection was suspected, semiquantitative cultures were done as described by Maki [2]; only one of these catheters showed significant tip colonization ( $>15$  cfu), and no patient in this series had device-related bacteremia.

To quantify the volume of residual blood still associated with inserted cannulas after the rinsing procedure, done as previously described [11], we assayed the activity of endogenous peroxidase as a marker of contaminating red blood cells. Segments (1 cm long) of inserted cannulas were incubated for 15 min at 37°C with 0.01%  $H_2O_2$  and the chromogen 1,2-phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (OPD; Dakopatts, Glostrup, Denmark) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The content of endogenous peroxidase assayed by optical density readings at 492 nm in standard volumes of serially diluted whole blood incubated in parallel was used to estimate the volume of residual blood still associated with segments of previously inserted cannulas. A minimal amount ( $5 \times 10^{-6}$  mL) of whole blood was detected by the colorimetric assay, which was linear up to  $10^{-4}$  mL. A cutoff point of 0.3  $A_{492}$  was selected to differentiate between cannulas contaminated with more or less than  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  mL of blood per 1-cm-long cannula segment, which would represent maximal carryover of 6 and 60 ng of plasma fibronectin and fibrin(ogen), respectively.

**Chemicals and materials.** [ $^3H$ ]thymidine, purified human fibronectin, serum albumin, and fibrinogen were obtained as previously described [8, 11].

**Preparation of purified fibrinogen and fibronectin fragments.** Fragment X of fibrinogen was obtained by limited proteolysis of the purified native protein with plasmin for 2 h at 37°C. Fragment X was purified from the digestion mixture containing still intact fibrinogen, fragments X and Y, and some fragment D by gel filtration on Sephacryl S-300 (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) until the purity was  $>90\%$ , as verified by SDS-PAGE [24] and showing a protein of 250–270 kDa.

Fibrinogen was more extensively hydrolyzed by plasmin to the major fragments D and E in the presence of 1 mM  $Ca^{2+}$  for 16 h at 37°C. Fragment D was isolated from this lysate by affinity chromatography on Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro-Lys-Fractogel as described previously [25]. The purity of fragment D was  $>95\%$  as verified by SDS-PAGE [24], and fragment D was identified as fragment  $D_1$  with a molecular mass of 90 kDa. Fragment  $D_3$  was prepared from pure fragment  $D_1$  by proteolysis with plasmin for 16 h at 37°C in the absence of  $Ca^{2+}$  (achieved by the addition of EDTA, final concentration 2 mM). Digestion to fragment  $D_3$  was checked by SDS-PAGE (unreduced and reduced [24]). Fragment  $D_3$  had a molecular mass of 75 kDa and showed a typical pattern in the reduced gels.

A mixture of two high-molecular-mass tryptic fragments of

fibronectin, lacking the 27-kDa amino terminal end containing a *S. aureus*-binding domain [15, 26] and previously referred to as the 180-kDa carboxy-terminal fragment [15], was prepared by trypsin digestion as previously described in detail [15]. These fragments, appearing as two closely spaced bands on SDS-PAGE (190 and 200 kDa), have subsequently been shown to be produced from the A and B chains, respectively [27], and to contain the collagen, heparin, and cell-binding regions, but not the carboxy-terminal end including the disulfide bonds connecting both subunits of fibronectin [27, 28]. The mixture of 190- and 200-kDa fragments was purified from the 27-kDa fragment by chromatography on DEAE-Sephacrose. Further purification and characterization of the 190- and 200-kDa fragments was done by affinity chromatography on gelatin-Sephacrose and SDS-PAGE [24], respectively.

**Preparation of anti-fibronectin antibodies.** Rabbit antibodies to human fibronectin were prepared as previously described [29, 30]. Briefly, antisera from immunized rabbits were adsorbed onto insolubilized fibronectin-free plasma proteins, and immunoglobulins G were purified by affinity chromatography on protein A-Sephacrose (Pharmacia). A portion of the rabbit immunoglobulins was also selectively depleted of antifibronectin activity by affinity chromatography on fibronectin-Sephacrose [31]. This latter preparation was used to evaluate the nonspecific binding of antifibronectin-unrelated IgG by the *in vivo* protein-coated catheters.

**Labeling of immunoglobulins, fibronectin, fibrinogen, or fragments.** Antifibronectin-containing or -depleted preparations of IgG, native fibronectin or fibrinogen, fragments X and  $D_3$  of fibrinogen, and the mixture of 190- and 200-kDa tryptic fragments of fibronectin were radiolabeled with  $^3H$  by reductive methylation as previously described [32]. The specific activity of the various radiolabeled proteins ranged from 1.0 to  $2.5 \times 10^5$  cpm/ $\mu$ g protein.

**Quantification of surface-bound fibronectin or fibrinogen.** Immunologic and functional assays of surface-bound fibronectin were run with a single type of standard curve, which was generated by *in vitro* adsorption of the purified protein on 1-cm-long segments of uninserted cannulas. Uninserted cannulas had to be precoated with gelatin to optimize adsorption from protein concentrations  $<1$  mg/mL. Gelatin precoating was done by incubating each cannula segment at 20°C for 1 h in a 1-mL purified gelatin (Difco, Detroit) solution (1 mg/mL) in PBS (using sterile polystyrene tubes).

After cannulas were rinsed in PBS, standard amounts of fibronectin were adsorbed by incubating at 37°C for 1 h duplicate segments of gelatin-precoated cannulas with protein concentrations ranging from 4.0 to 0.125  $\mu$ g/mL of PBS. Similar incubating conditions were used to coat native cannulas with standard amounts of fibrinogen, either with protein concentrations ranging from 4.0 to 0.125  $\mu$ g/mL or at higher concentrations (8, 100, and 1000  $\mu$ g/mL). The amount of surface-bound fibronectin or fibrinogen on the cannula segments was estimated by incubating the cannula segments with the preindicated concentrations of either radiolabeled protein. At the end of the adsorption period, each cannula segment was first rinsed twice in PBS, then immersed in 5 mL of an emulsion system (Hionic-Fluor; Packard, Zurich) selected for scintillation counting. The standard

amounts of either fibronectin or fibrinogen adsorbed on each segment were estimated by multiplying counts per minute (cpm) values of cannula-adsorbed radioactivity by the nanogram-to-cpm ratio of the proteins in solution. By using these experimental conditions, the quantity of surface-bound fibronectin and fibrinogen on each cannula segment increased linearly in the range of protein concentration from 0.125 to 1.0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . Under these conditions, the proportion of protein adsorbed on the cannula segments averaged 10% and 7% for fibronectin and fibrinogen, respectively, of the quantity initially added in solution (not shown). Identical procedures of protein adsorption and quantification were used, when fragments of either fibronectin or fibrinogen, prepared and radiolabeled as described above, were adsorbed on segments of uninserted cannulas.

**Adherence-promoting activity of *in vitro* or *in vivo* cannula-adsorbed proteins.** One-centimeter-long segments of either uninserted cannulas coated *in vitro* with standard amounts of purified proteins or of cannulas removed from patients were incubated at 37°C for 1 h in a previously described [11, 31, 33] bacterial adherence assay. Briefly, cannula segments were incubated with a constant inoculum of  $4 \times 10^6$  cfu of a freshly washed culture of *S. aureus*, metabolically radiolabeled with [ $^3\text{H}$ ]thymidine in Mueller-Hinton broth [31, 33]. The isolates of *S. aureus* tested for adherence were either 6 bacteremic isolates collected from iv device infections in a previous study [8] or a single laboratory strain (Cowan I) previously shown to have high affinity to surface-bound fibronectin and fibrinogen [11].

Each cannula segment was incubated with the bacterial suspension for 60 min in the attachment medium [31, 33] (1 mL of PBS supplemented with 5 mg/mL purified human albumin [PBSA]) to minimize nonspecific attachment [11] to cannula areas that might be unexposed to plasma proteins (e.g., the lumen). Thereafter, cannula segments were carefully rinsed [11, 31, 33], and the number of staphylococci specifically bound either to *in vitro* protein-coated or to inserted cannula segments was estimated by counting radioactivity in a liquid scintillation counter and by multiplying radioactive counts by the colony-forming units-to-cpm ratio of the radiolabeled culture [11, 31, 33].

**Immunologic assay of cannula-adsorbed fibronectin.** Segments (1 cm long) of cannulas, whether coated with standard amounts of fibronectin as described above or removed from patients, were incubated at 37°C for 1 h with a 1-mL solution containing 10  $\mu\text{g}$  of a mixture of radiolabeled ( $10^5$  cpm) and unlabeled IgG, in PBSA supplemented with 0.1% Tween 20 (PBSAT). Duplicate segments were incubated in parallel with either antifibronectin-containing or -depleted IgG. At the end of the binding period, cannula segments were rinsed twice in PBSAT and counted in a liquid scintillation counter for evaluating IgG-bound radioactivity. The quantity of IgG bound to each cannula segment was obtained by multiplying each cpm value by the nanograms of IgG-to-cpm ratio of the incubating solution. The amount of specifically bound antifibronectin IgG antibodies represented the quantity in excess of the background levels of IgG bound by cannula segments incubated with antifibronectin-depleted IgG. The amount of immunoreactive fibronectin on inserted cannulas was estimated by comparing the quantity of antifibronectin antibodies bound by these cath-

eters with antibody binding by standard amounts of surface-bound fibronectin, adsorbed *in vitro* on gelatin-precoated cannula segments as described above.

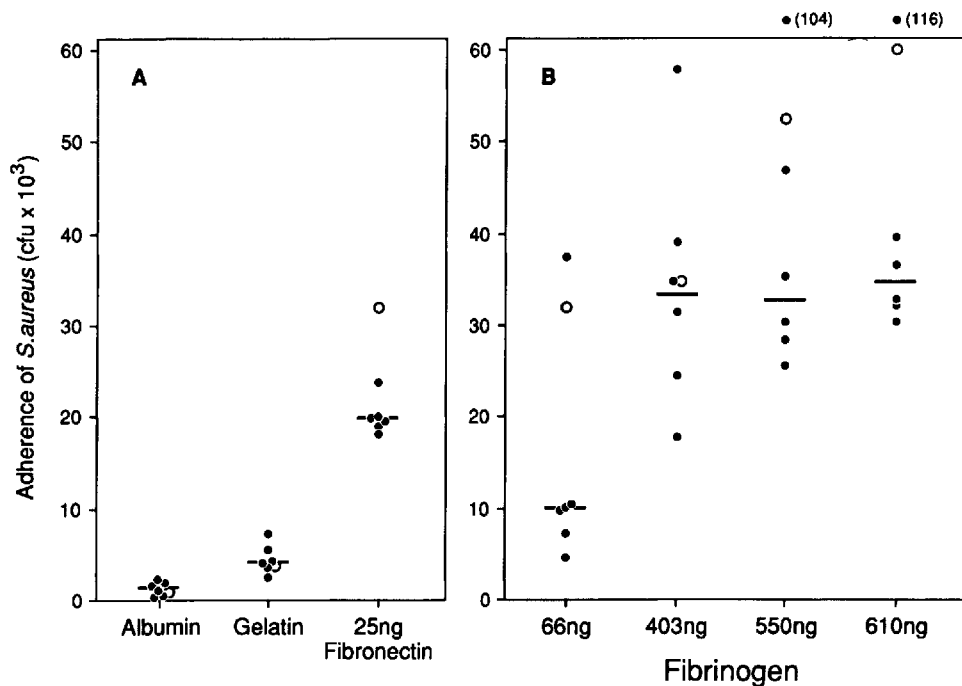
**Radioimmunoassay of cannula-adsorbed fibrin(ogen).** The procedure for estimating the total amount of fibrinogen or fibrin deposited on inserted cannulas has been previously described in detail [11, 34]. After extensive digestion by plasmin of 1-cm-long sections of cannulas, the protein digests were assayed for the amount of the late soluble fragment E, which remains stable under these conditions [34]. From the amount of fragment E, estimated by RIA using a specific antiserum [34], the quantity of cannula-associated fibrin(ogen) was calculated on the basis of a molecular weight ratio of 48,500 for fragment E to 340,000 for native fibrinogen.

**Proteolytic digestion of cannula-adsorbed fibrinogen or fibronectin by plasmin.** One-centimeter-long segments of native PUR-V cannulas were coated *in vitro* with either fibrinogen or fibronectin, 130 ng/cm, by a 60-min incubation at 37°C in PBS solutions of either 2  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  fibrinogen or fibronectin. An additional group of uninserted but gelatin-precoated cannulas was coated *in vitro* with 50 ng/cm fibronectin in a PBS solution of 0.5  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ . After rinsing in PBS, the protein-coated cannula segments were exposed at 37°C to 1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  plasminogen activated to plasmin by 800 units/mL urokinase (Choay, Paris) in PBS supplemented with 1 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and 0.5 mM  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ . After either 10 or 60 min, the digestion was terminated by adding 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of  $10^{-2}$  M D-phenyl-prolyl-arginyl-chloromethyl ketone (PPACK; Bachem, Bubendorf, Switzerland) solution as previously described [25]. Zero time digestion controls were cannula segments incubated for 60 min with PPACK-inactivated plasminogen-urokinase mixture. Control or plasmin-digested cannula segments were then rinsed for 5 min in PBS and tested for residual adherence-promoting activity with *S. aureus* Cowan as a test strain.

**Statistical evaluation of data.** Correlation of bacterial adherence-promoting activity with the content of immunologically assayed fibronectin or fibrin(ogen) on inserted cannulas was expressed by Pearson's product moment coefficient as determined by a statistical computer program (Hewlett-Packard, [model 41-C computer] Geneva). Intergroup differences in bacterial adherence-promoting activity, fibronectin, or fibrin(ogen) content of each category of inserted cannulas were evaluated by Mann-Whitney test for unrelated rankable scores. All statistical analyses were two-tailed; a *P* of .05 was considered statistically significant.

## Results

**Adherence of *S. aureus* on *in vitro* versus *in vivo* protein-coated cannulas.** Adding 25 ng/cm fibronectin to gelatin-precoated PUR-V cannulas *in vitro* increased adherence of 6 bacteremic isolates of *S. aureus* that were previously isolated from iv device infections [8] by a factor of 4.8-fold over gelatin-precoated and 15.0-fold over albumin-precoated cannula segments (figure 1A). For comparison, PUR-V cannulas coated with various amounts of purified fibrinogen (66–610 ng/cm) also promoted adherence of the 6 bacteremic isolates



**Figure 1.** Adherence of 6 bacteremic strains from intravenous device infections (●) or strain Cowan I (○) of *S. aureus* to 1-cm-long segments of cannulas coated in vitro with either albumin, gelatin, or fibrinectin (A) or with increasing amounts of fibrinogen (66–610 ng/cm) adsorbed from fluid-phase concentrations of 1–1000  $\mu$ g/mL (B). Values are means of duplicate determinations. Bars, median values for each group.

(figure 1B). *S. aureus* Cowan I, first described as a clinical isolate responsible for hematogenous septic arthritis in humans [35], was promoted by the different proteins deposited on PUR-V cannulas to the same extent as the 6 bacteremic isolates (figure 1). Of note, even dilute solutions of fibrinogen (e.g., 8  $\mu$ g/mL), which resulted in a deposition of 403 ng/cm (figure 1B), could saturate the system for *S. aureus* adherence. No further increase in *S. aureus* adherence was obtained by coating the cannulas with a 125-fold higher concentration of fibrinogen that approached its plasma level (figure 1B). Neither soluble fibronectin nor fibrinogen blocked *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence to catheters coated with fibronectin or fibrinogen, respectively (not shown).

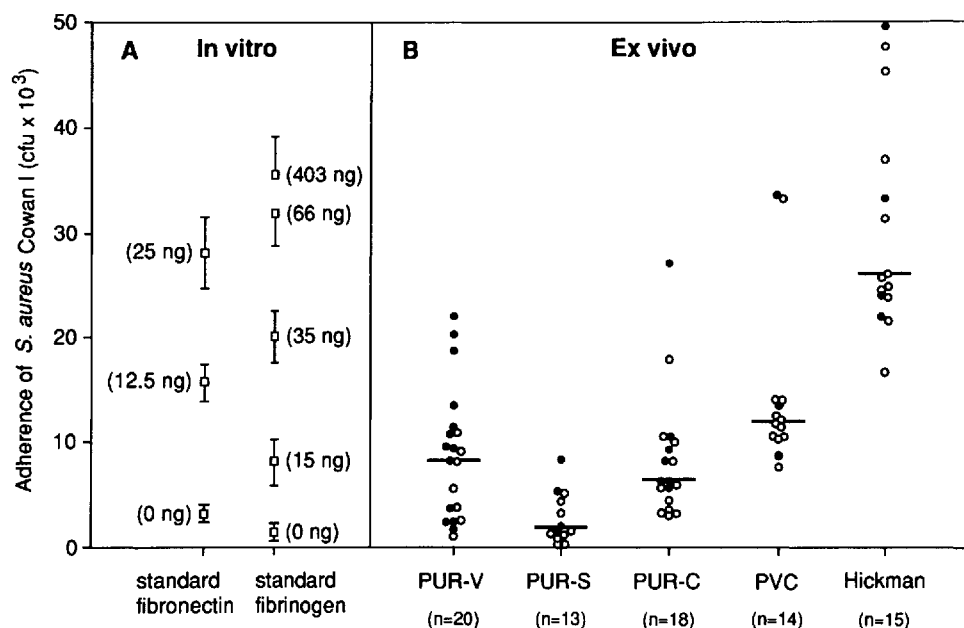
Because Cowan I is a stable strain with adherence properties similar to those of the bacteremic isolates of *S. aureus*, we compared its adherence characteristics on in vitro protein-coated cannulas (figure 2A) with those on ex vivo catheters removed from patients (figure 2B). Eighty catheters were obtained from 80 patients: 65 PUR or PVC cannulas and 15 Hickman catheters. Bacterial adherence studies revealed statistically significant differences between different groups of inserted cannulas (figure 2B), suggesting different contents or activity of adherence-promoting proteins. PUR cannulas of each type promoted a significantly lower adherence of *S. aureus* than PVC ( $P < .01$ , Mann-Whitney) or Hickman ( $P < .001$ , Mann-Whitney) cannulas. PUR-S cannulas showed even a smaller adherence-promoting activity ( $P < .002$ , Mann-Whitney) than PUR-V and PUR-C cannulas that showed equivalent results (figure 2B). PUR cannulas were also the only material for which a nonadherence profile was found: 40% of PUR-V, 90% of PUR-S, and 55% of PUR-C

cannulas (figure 2B) promoted *S. aureus* adherence less than twofold over gelatin-coated controls and also less than cannulas coated in vitro with only 15 ng/cm fibrinogen (figure 2A). In contrast, all inserted PVC ( $n = 14$ ) and Hickman ( $n = 15$ ) catheters significantly promoted *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence (by  $\geq 2.0$ - and 5.5-fold, respectively) over gelatin controls.

To evaluate the possible influence of plasma protein contamination on these data (figure 2B), we analyzed removed cannulas considered to be contaminated by minute amounts of blood (see Methods) and those considered to be uncontaminated. Separate analysis of the latter subgroup ( $n = 49$ ) further confirmed that all three categories of inserted PUR cannulas showed an overall smaller adherence-promoting activity than PVC or Hickman cannulas (figure 2B). These findings ruled out that various levels of plasma protein contamination were responsible for the differences in staphylococcal adherence promoted by the different types of inserted cannulas.

*Correlation analysis of adherence-promoting activity for inserted catheters with their content of immunologically assayed fibronectin and fibrinogen.* Further 1-cm-long segments of inserted cannulas, adjacent to those assayed for adherence-promoting activity, were compared for the presence of fibronectin or fibrinogen. To avoid overestimates of either protein that would result from blood contamination of cannulas, we focused our immunologic assays on cannulas of adequate length that were found to be uncontaminated by peroxidase assay. These were 23 inserted cannulas: 11 PUR, 7 PVC, and 5 Hickman. Overall amounts of fibronectin (figure 3A) differed from those of fibrinogen (figure 3B) by at

**Figure 2.** Promotion of *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence by in vitro coating of native cannulas with purified fibrinogen or fibronectin (A) or by ex vivo protein coating of cannulas previously inserted in 80 patients with 5 different types (B) and either significantly contaminated (●) or uncontaminated (○) with blood. Three brands of polyurethane (PUR-V, PUR-S, PUR-C) and 1 of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) were used. Duplicate 1-cm-long segments were assayed. Bars, median values for each group.



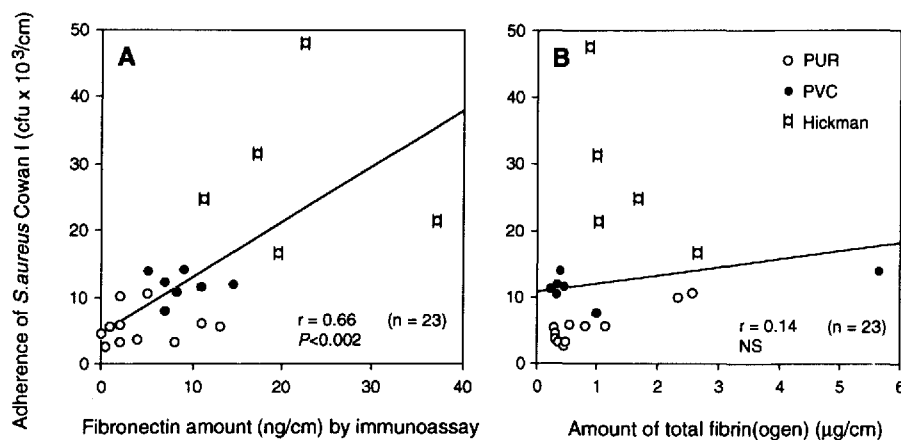
least two orders of magnitude, ranging from 0 to 37 ng/cm for fibronectin and from 290 ng to 5.64  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}$  for fibrin(ogen). Each category of inserted catheters yielded a significantly different content of immunologically assayed fibronectin (figure 3A). Median values of fibronectin were 2 ng/cm (range, 0–13) for PUR versus 8.3 ng/cm (range, 5–14;  $P < .05$ , Mann-Whitney) for PVC versus 19.5 ng/cm (range, 11.2–37.0;  $P < .002$ , Mann-Whitney) for Hickman cannulas. The adherence-promoting activity of each group of inserted cannulas shown in figure 3A paralleled their fibronectin content, each group being significantly different from other groups ( $P < .002$  for Hickman and PVC vs. PUR cannulas;  $P < .02$  for Hickman vs. PVC cannulas; Mann-Whitney).

No significant differences ( $P > .05$ , Mann-Whitney) were observed in the median fibrin(ogen) content of either PUR (0.47  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}$ ), PVC (0.38  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}$ ), or Hickman cannulas (1.02  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}$ ). When all cannulas assessed for their protein

contents were pooled ( $n = 23$ ), the extent of *S. aureus* adherence promoted by inserted cannulas was significantly correlated (Pearson's  $r = .66$ ,  $P < .002$ ) with their content of immunologically assayed fibronectin (figure 3A) but not ( $r = .14$ ,  $P > .1$ ) fibrin(ogen) (figure 3B).

*Selective inactivation of adherence-promoting activity of fibrin(ogen) over fibronectin adsorbed on inserted cannulas.* The apparent lack of correlation between the fibrin(ogen) content of inserted cannulas and their adherence-promoting activity might not be a sufficient argument to exclude the contribution of fibrin(ogen) to *S. aureus* adherence. Saturating amounts of this protein may prevent observation of any further dose-dependent promotion of bacterial adherence. We compared *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence-promoting activity of each group of previously inserted catheters with that of the same materials in vitro coated with native fibrinogen (figures 2B, 3). The residual bacterial adherence promoted by the fibrin(ogen) layer recovered on inserted cannulas was

**Figure 3.** Correlation between adherence-promoting activity of 23 inserted polyurethane (PUR), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or Hickman cannulas that had either immunologically estimated fibronectin (A) or fibrin(ogen) (B). Indicated correlations were assessed with Pearson's  $r$  product moment correlation coefficient.



indeed much lower than that promoted by equivalent amounts of native fibrinogen in vitro coating the same materials. The extent of bacterial adherence promoted by ex vivo fibrin(ogen) for each group of inserted cannulas (figure 3A) represented the activity of very low amounts of in vitro-added fibrinogen, namely 6–26 ng/cm (median, 8) for PUR, 15–26 ng/cm (median, 23) for PVC, and 31–70 ng/cm (median, 45) for Hickman cannulas. These median values of functionally active adherence-promoting fibrinogen, as estimated for each group of inserted cannulas, indicated an extensive loss of activity for ex vivo fibrin(ogen), reaching 98%, 94%, and 96% for PUR, PVC, and Hickman cannulas, respectively.

In contrast to fibrin(ogen), we found no discrepancy between the quantities of immunologically assayed fibronectin and their adherence-promoting activity on inserted cannulas. The quantities of fibronectin on ex vivo catheters were adequate to promote *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence in the absence of any other major attachment protein. The median quantities of in vitro-added fibronectin (figure 2A) that promoted bacterial adherence to the same extent as inserted cannulas (figure 3A) were estimated to be 2.2 versus 2 ng/cm for PUR, 9 versus 8.3 ng/cm for PVC, and 22.2 versus 19.5 ng/cm for Hickman cannulas. Thus, amounts of fibronectin recovered from previously inserted PUR, PVC, or Hickman cannulas were equivalent to those determined to significantly promote *S. aureus* adherence once coated in vitro onto each type of catheter.

To further analyze the selective inactivation of fibrin(ogen) over fibronectin on inserted catheters, we performed SDS-PAGE and made immunoblots of cannula-associated proteins extracted in SDS-Laemmli buffer [24]. SDS-PAGE showed a very selective deposition on the catheter surface of fibrinogen and fibrin, followed by smaller amounts of plasminogen and fibronectin, respectively. Immunoblots of the proteins separated by SDS-PAGE (data not shown) confirmed the identification of fibrinogen, fibrin, plasminogen, and fibronectin as major components of cannula-extracted proteins. This indicated a selective protein adsorption process from plasma to inserted cannulas, as further supported by the absence of albumin or any other major proteins in silver-stained SDS-PAGE of cannula protein extracts [36]. Immunoblots also revealed the presence of proteolytic fragments of fibrinogen, fibrin, and fibronectin in cannula-extracted proteins.

*Effect of proteolytic digestion on adherence-promoting activity of fibrinogen or fibronectin.* Proteolytic fragments of fibrinogen and fibronectin were produced either by standard techniques in the liquid phase or by in situ digestion of the native proteins already adsorbed on cannula segments. Figure 4 shows results of studies done for convenience with a single type of cannula (PUR-V) coated with standard fragments of either fibrinogen or fibronectin that were produced in the liquid phase and then adsorbed on cannula segments.

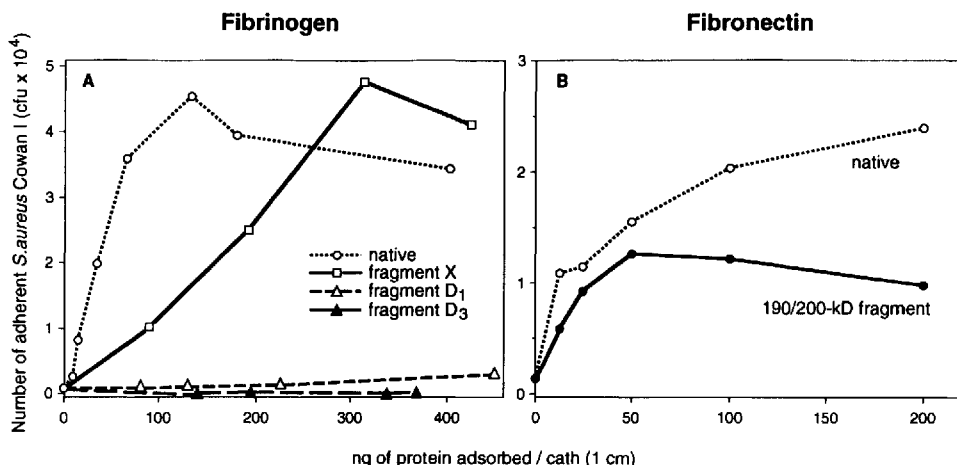
Comparative adherence-promoting activities of native fi-

brinogen with its plasmin fragments [19, 20, 37–40] showed a significant loss of activity for the latter fragments (figure 4A). Whereas optimal promotion of *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence was achieved with 60 ng of native fibrinogen per 1-cm segment of PUR-V cannula, a fivefold greater amount of fragment X [37–40], which is the first by-product of plasmin-digested fibrinogen (removing essentially the carboxy-terminal part of the  $\alpha$  chain), was required to obtain a similar activity. More extensive cleavages at concordant locations in the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  chains of fibrinogen, which led to separation of their D and E domains [19, 20, 37–40], resulted in an extensive loss of adherence-promoting activity. Whereas the large (early) D<sub>1</sub> fragment containing a staphylococcal clumping domain [19, 20] still slightly promoted *S. aureus* adherence at 300 ng/1-cm segment, the smaller (late) D<sub>3</sub> fragment devoid of staphylococcal clumping domain [19, 20] demonstrated complete loss of adherence-promoting activity (figure 4A). Other cannula types (PUR-S, PUR-C, PVC) coated with high amounts of fibrinogen fragment D<sub>1</sub> or D<sub>3</sub> (>300 ng/1-cm segment) also showed a greatly reduced adherence-promoting activity for *S. aureus* Cowan I, when compared to native fibrinogen (data not shown). Finally, each of the 6 bacteremic isolates of *S. aureus* showed an extensive loss of adherence-promoting activity, similar to that of strain Cowan I, when tested on PUR-V cannulas coated with fragment D<sub>1</sub> versus native fibrinogen.

In contrast to fibrinogen, fragmented fibronectin could still adequately promote *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence [16, 41]. Previous reports confirmed that the amino-terminal 27-kDa tryptic fragment bound specifically to *S. aureus* in suspension [15] or after adsorption on surfaces [16, 41]. We also found a significant adherence-promoting activity in a mixture of 190- and 200-kDa tryptic fragments lacking both the amino- and carboxy-terminal ends of fibronectin [27, 28]. The mixture of 190- and 200-kDa fragments adsorbed on gelatin-precoated cannula segments in parallel with intact fibronectin promoted *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence at equivalent amounts of adsorbed protein, although to a slightly lower extent (figure 4B). Similar data (not shown) were obtained with each of the 6 bacteremic isolates of *S. aureus*; all showed the presence of an additional *S. aureus*-binding domain outside the amino-terminal end of fibronectin.

To further confirm the higher susceptibility to proteolytic digestion of surface-bound fibrinogen versus fibronectin, we tested the residual adherence-promoting activity of each protein adsorbed in vitro on PUR-V cannula segments before plasmin digestion. Surface-bound fibrinogen (130 ng/cm) lost its adherence-promoting activity more rapidly and more extensively than surface-bound fibronectin exposed to plasmin digestion (figure 5). After 10 and 60 min, plasmin-treated cannula-bound fibrinogen still expressed only 30% and <4% of residual adherence-promoting activity, respectively. In contrast, similarly treated plasmin-treated cannula segments, whether coated with 120 or 50 ng/cm fibronectin on native or gelatin-precoated cannulas, respectively,

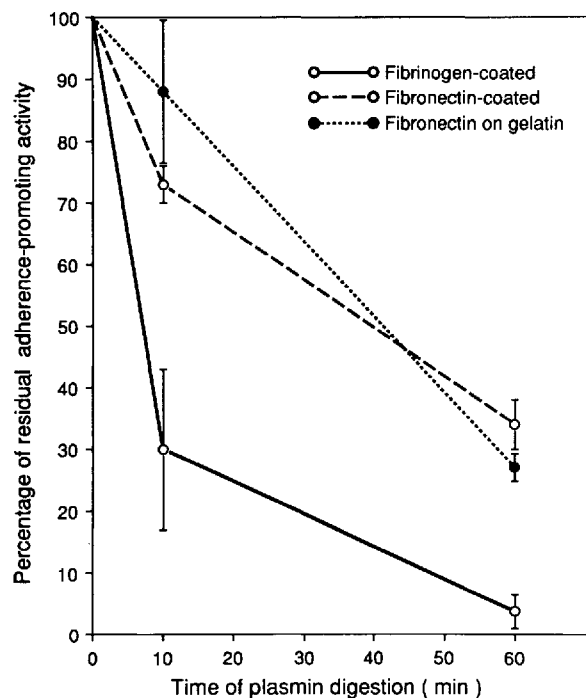
**Figure 4.** Adherence-promoting activity of selected fragments of either fibrinogen (A) or fibronectin (B) on *S. aureus* Cowan I. A, Either native fibrinogen or a purified fragment was adsorbed in vitro on uninserted 1-cm-long segments of polyurethane (PUR) cannulas from concentrations ranging from 125 ng to 8  $\mu$ g/mL. B, Similar amounts of native fibronectin or of its 190- and 200-kDa tryptic fragments were adsorbed in vitro on gelatin-coated PUR cannulas from concentrations of 125 ng/mL to 2  $\mu$ g/mL. Results are means of 2 experiments done in duplicate.



showed a significantly higher ( $P < .05$ , paired  $t$  test) residual adherence-promoting activity, averaging 73% and 88% at 10 min and 34% and 27% at 60 min, respectively, of zero time digestion controls (figure 5).

## Discussion

Previously, we demonstrated that most of the functional adherence-promoting activity of inserted catheters was due



**Figure 5.** Differential loss of adherence-promoting activity for cannula-adsorbed fibrinogen or fibronectin exposed to plasmin. Residual *S. aureus* Cowan I adherence-promoting activity of fibrinogen, adsorbed at 130 ng/cm, is compared to that of fibronectin, adsorbed at either 120 ng/cm on native or 50 ng/cm on gelatin-precoated polyurethane cannulas, after various times of plasmin digestion. Results are means of 3 experiments  $\pm$  SE.

to fibrin(ogen), fibronectin, or both. The present study allows definition of their respective contributions more accurately. While catheters removed from patients contained small amounts of fibronectin, this amount was sufficient to promote a dose-dependent adherence of all clinical strains of *S. aureus* that were tested. Although immunologically reactive fibrin(ogen) was found at higher amounts on cannulas than was fibronectin, it lacked adherence-promoting activity for *S. aureus*. The results clearly indicate that fibrin(ogen) is selectively more inactivated than fibronectin on chronically inserted cannulas. This selective inactivation process was documented by bacterial adherence assays showing a selective loss of adherence-promoting activity for fibrin(ogen) over fibronectin due to plasmin digestion.

*S. aureus* Cowan I was selected as a test organism to probe for the presence of low levels of fibrin(ogen) and fibronectin on the surface of inserted cannulas. This strain was shown to have several characteristics typical of clinical isolates of foreign body infections, namely a high affinity to native fibrinogen and fibronectin and a selective affinity for fragmented fibronectin but not fibrinogen. Although we cannot exclude that other plasma proteins, such as collagen [13, 17], laminin [8, 17, 22], vitronectin [23, 42], or thrombospondin [43], might have been present in trace amounts on cannula protein extracts analyzed by SDS-PAGE, further studies are needed to evaluate their possible contribution to *S. aureus* attachment to intravascular devices.

Several lines of evidence suggest that proteolysis of fibrinogen tends to decrease *S. aureus* adherence. Two previous studies [44, 45] show that fibrinogen is more susceptible to proteolytic breakdown after adsorption on artificial surfaces than in the liquid phase. Surface-adsorbed fibrinogen could be degraded by activation of trace amounts of surface-adsorbed plasminogen [44, 45]. Our in vitro studies with purified fibrinogen fragments showed that limited fibrinogen degradation resulted in decreased *S. aureus* binding. In support of our data are studies showing that a substantial proportion of *S. aureus* adherence-promoting activity is lost by a limited plasmin digestion of fibrinogen leading to fragment X and

thus before removal of the staphylococcal clumping domain [19, 20]. Further plasmin degradation leads to extensive loss of adherence-promoting activity. Our data suggest that the previously described model for staphylococcal clumping by fibrinogen [19, 20] does not apply to surface-bound fibrinogen because the clumping domain is either poorly exposed after adsorption of fibrinogen fragments on PUR cannulas or destroyed by plasmin degradation.

While fibronectin adsorbed on inserted cannulas was presumably also sensitive to plasmin, its adherence-promoting activity seemed to be more resistant to proteolytic degradation than surface-adsorbed fibrin(ogen). Data (shown in figure 5) demonstrated that multiple *S. aureus*-binding regions were still expressed after limited proteolytic attack by different, nonoverlapping fragments of fibronectin. These in vitro data agree with previous observations [16, 41] showing the presence of secondary *S. aureus*-binding region(s) of fibronectin, contributing to bacterial adherence, in addition to the initially described *S. aureus*-binding domain located in the 27-kDa amino-terminal segment [15, 16, 18, 41]. Whereas we found this secondary binding site in a mixture of 190- and 200-kDa tryptic fragments of fibronectin, which excluded the presence of the amino-terminal domain of the protein, a recent report has localized this site within the heparin-binding domain of fibronectin [46].

Quantitative analysis of cannula-bound fibronectin and fibrin(ogen) by SDS-PAGE and immunoblots was hampered by the presence of nonmigrating proteins, which were presumably factor XIII<sub>a</sub>-cross-linked oligomers known to have molecular sizes preventing them from entering SDS-PAGE [37–39]. Despite these limitations, SDS-PAGE and immunoblots still convincingly showed that fibrin(ogen) was the major component of cannula-associated proteins on most clinical specimens analyzed. Fibronectin is also present on the surface of catheters and appears as the predominant *S. aureus* ligand on ex vivo catheters. Of interest, cross-linked fibronectin has been shown in some studies [12, 47], but not in others [9, 48], to enhance *S. aureus* adherence to thrombi.

In summary, fibronectin has a predominant role over fibrin(ogen) for promotion of *S. aureus* adherence to inserted iv catheters harvested from humans. The role of a selective inactivation process of some cannula-adsorbed proteins, possibly contributing to the lower *S. aureus* adherence-promoting activity of PUR versus PVC or Hickman cannulas remains to be established. We hope that our experimental approach will contribute to an improved molecular understanding of in vivo adherence-promoting activity of biomaterials and to the evaluation of preventive measures that make these materials less susceptible to staphylococcal colonization and infection.

#### Acknowledgments

We thank the nurses of Clinique Médicale Thérapeutique and B. Chappuis, I. Bruchweiler, and C. Helg, Oncology Unit, for

help in collecting central and Hickman catheters, and E. Frei for excellent technical assistance.

#### References

1. Maki DG. Epidemic nosocomial bacteremias. In: Wenzel RP, ed. Handbook of hospital acquired infections. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 1982:371–512.
2. Maki DG. Infections associated with intravascular lines. In: Remington JS, Swartz MN, eds. Current clinical topics in infectious diseases. Vol 3. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982:309–63.
3. Tenney JH, Moody MR, Newman KA, et al. Adherent microorganisms on lumenal surfaces of long-term intravenous catheters. Arch Intern Med 1986;146:1949–54.
4. Ishak MA, Gröschel DMH, Mandell GL, Wenzel RP. Association of slime with pathogenicity of coagulase-negative staphylococci causing nosocomial septicemia. J Clin Microbiol 1985;22:1025–9.
5. Christensen GD, Baddour LM, Hasty DL, Lowrance JH, Simpson WA. Microbial and foreign body factors in the pathogenesis of medical device infections. In: Bisno AL, Waldvogel FA, eds. Infections associated with indwelling medical devices. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology, 1989:27–59.
6. Peters G, Gray ED, Johnson GM. Immunomodulating properties of extracellular slime substance. In: Bisno AL, Waldvogel FA, eds. Infections associated with indwelling medical devices. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology, 1989:61–74.
7. Hoshal VL, Ause RG, Hoskins PA. Fibrin sleeve formation on indwelling subclavian central venous catheters. Arch Surg 1971;102:353–8.
8. Herrmann M, Vaudaux P, Pittet D, et al. Fibronectin, fibrinogen, and laminin act as mediators of adherence of clinical staphylococcal isolates to foreign material. J Infect Dis 1988;159:693–701.
9. Cheung AL, Fischetti VA. The role of fibrinogen in staphylococcal adherence to catheters in vitro. J Infect Dis 1990;161:1177–86.
10. Vaudaux P, Lew DP, Waldvogel FA. Host factors predisposing to foreign body infections. In: Bisno AL, Waldvogel FA, eds. Infections associated with indwelling medical devices. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology, 1989:3–26.
11. Vaudaux P, Pittet D, Haeberli A, et al. Host factors selectively increase staphylococcal adherence on inserted catheters: a role for fibronectin and fibrinogen or fibrin. J Infect Dis 1989;160:865–75.
12. Toy PTCY, Lai L, Drake TA, Sande MA. Effect of fibronectin on adherence of *Staphylococcus aureus* to fibrin thrombi in vitro. Infect Immun 1985;48:83–6.
13. Holderbaum D, Spech T, Ehrhart LA, Keys T, Hall GS. Collagen binding in clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus*. J Clin Microbiol 1987;25:2258–61.
14. Kuusela P. Fibronectin binds to *Staphylococcus aureus*. Nature 1978;276:718–20.
15. Mosher DF, Proctor RA. Binding and factor XIII<sub>a</sub>-mediated cross-linking of a 27-kilodalton fragment of fibronectin to *Staphylococcus aureus*. Science 1980;209:927–9.
16. Kuusela P, Vartio T, Vuento M, Myhre EB. Attachment of staphylococci and streptococci on fibronectin, fibronectin fragments and fibrinogen bound to a solid phase. Infect Immun 1985;50:77–81.
17. Vercellotti GM, McCarthy JB, Lindholm P, Peterson PK, Jacob HS, Furcht LT. Extracellular matrix proteins (fibronectin, laminin, and type IV collagen) bind and aggregate bacteria. Am J Pathol 1985;120:13–21.
18. Signäs C, Raucci G, Jönsson K, et al. Nucleotide sequence of the gene for a fibronectin-binding protein from *Staphylococcus aureus*: use of this peptide sequence in the synthesis of biologically active peptides. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1989;86:699–703.



19. Hawiger J, Timmons S, Strong DD, Cottrell BA, Riley M, Doolittle RF. Identification of a region of human fibrinogen interacting with the staphylococcal clumping factor. *Biochemistry* 1982;21:1407-13.
20. Strong DD, Laudano AP, Hawiger J, Doolittle RF. Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of peptides from human fibrinogen that block the staphylococcal clumping reaction and construction of a synthetic clumping peptide. *Biochemistry* 1982;21:1414-20.
21. Boden MK, Flock JI. Fibrinogen-binding protein/clumping factor from *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Infect Immun* 1989;57:2358-63.
22. Lopes J, dos Reis M, Brentani RR. Presence of laminin receptors in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Science* 1985;229:275-7.
23. Chhatwal GS, Preissner KT, Müller-Berghaus G, Blobel H. Specific binding of the human S protein (vitronectin) to streptococci, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Escherichia coli*. *Infect Immun* 1987;55:1878-83.
24. Laemmli UK. Cleavage of the structural proteins during assembly of the head of the bacteriophage T4. *Nature* 1970;227:680-5.
25. Kuyas C, Haeberli A, Walder P, Straub PW. Isolation of human fibrinogen and its derivatives by affinity chromatography on Gly-Pro-Arg-Pro-Lys-Fractogel. *Thromb Haemost* 1990;63:439-44.
26. Hayashi M, Yamada KM. Domain structure of the carboxy-terminal half of human plasma fibronectin. *J Biol Chem* 1983;258:3332-40.
27. Donaldson DJ, Mahan JT, Hasty DL, McCarthy JB, Furcht LT. Location of a fibronectin domain involved in newt epidermal cell migration. *J Cell Biol* 1985;101:73-8.
28. Yamada KM. Fibronectin domains and receptors. In: Mosher DF, ed. *Fibronectin*. San Diego: Academic Press, 1989:48-121.
29. Zardi L, Siri A, Carnemolla B, Cosulich E, Viale G, Santi L. A simplified procedure for the preparation of antibodies to serum fibronectin. *J Immunol Methods* 1980;34:155-65.
30. Morgenthaler JJ, Baillod P, Friedli H. Isolation of fibronectin under mild conditions. *Vox Sang* 1984;47:41-6.
31. Vaudaux P, Suzuki R, Waldvogel FA, Morgenthaler JJ, Nydegger UE. Foreign body infection: role of fibronectin as a ligand for the adherence of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J Infect Dis* 1984;150:546-53.
32. Spycher MO, Nydegger UE. Part of the activating cross-linked immunoglobulin G is internalized by human platelets to sites not accessible for enzymatic digestion. *Blood* 1986;67:12-8.
33. Vaudaux P, Waldvogel FA, Morgenthaler JJ, Nydegger UE. Adsorption of fibronectin on polymethylmethacrylate and promotion of *Staphylococcus aureus* adherence. *Infect Immun* 1984;45:62-73.
34. Haeberli A, Straub PW. Quantitative determination of fibrin and fibrinogen in biological material. *J Lab Clin Med* 1980;96:258-66.
35. Cowan ST. Staphylococcal infection in rabbits: antibacterial and non-specific immunity. *J Pathol Bacteriol* 1939;48:36-45.
36. Merrill CR, Goldman D, Sedman SA, Ebert MH. Ultrasensitive stain for proteins in polyacrylamide gels shows regional variation in cerebrospinal fluid proteins. *Science* 1981;211:1437-8.
37. Kudryk BJ, Grossman ZD, McAfee JG, Rosenbrough SF. Monoclonal antibodies as probes for fibrin(ogen) proteolysis. In: Chatal JF, ed. *Monoclonal antibodies in immunoscintigraphy*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 1989:365-98.
38. Francis CW, Marder VJ. A molecular model of plasmin degradation of crosslinked fibrin. *Semin Thromb Hemost* 1982;8:25-35.
39. Doolittle RF. Fibrinogen and fibrin. *Annu Rev Biochem* 1984;53:195-229.
40. Liu CY, Sobel JH, Weitz JI, Kaplan KL, Nossel HL. Immunological identification of the cleavage products from the A $\alpha$ - and B $\beta$ -chains in the early stages of plasmin digestion of fibrinogen. *Thromb Haemost* 1986;56:100-6.
41. Vaudaux P, Yasuda H, Velazco MI, et al. Role of host and bacterial factors in modulating staphylococcal adhesion to implanted polymer surfaces. *J Biomater Appl* 1990;5:134-53.
42. Bale MD, Wolfarth LA, Mosher DF, Tomasini B, Sutton RC. Identification of vitronectin as a major plasma protein adsorbed on polymer surfaces of different copolymer composition. *Blood* 1989;74:2698-706.
43. Herrmann M, Suchard SJ, Boxer LA, Waldvogel FA, Lew DP. Thrombospondin binds to *Staphylococcus aureus* and promotes staphylococcal adherence to surfaces. *Infect Immun* 1991;59:279-88.
44. Brash JL, Thibodeau JA. Identification of proteins adsorbed from human plasma to glass bead columns: plasmin-induced degradation of adsorbed fibrinogen. *J Biomed Mater Res* 1986;20:1263-75.
45. Brash JL, Chan MC, Szota P, Thibodeau JA. Degradation of adsorbed fibrinogen by surface-generated plasmin. *J Biomed Mater Res* 1985;19:1017-29.
46. Bozzini S, Visai L, Pignatti P, Petersen TE, Speziale P. Multiple binding sites in fibronectin and the staphylococcal fibronectin receptor. *Eur J Biochem* 1992;207:327-33.
47. Raja RH, Raucci G, Höök M. Peptide analogs to a fibronectin receptor inhibit attachment of *Staphylococcus aureus* to fibronectin-containing substrates. *Infect Immun* 1990;58:2593-8.
48. Chhatwal GS, Valentin-Weigand P, Timmis KN. Bacterial infection of wounds: fibronectin-mediated adherence of group A and C streptococci to fibrin thrombi in vitro. *Infect Immun* 1990;58:3015-9.